BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1840. 3,211.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 14, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 14, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	„	1
Policies of Insurance	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	„	8
Bills of Lading	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each	„	8

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

The fast sailing Ship LEONARD DOBBIN, A. I. will sail positively, on the 24th Instant, has still a few Tons disengaged for Light Freight.

Apply to Messrs. MCGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND CO.—Bombay, 14th September 1840.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*

By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE, on Friday, the 25th day of September Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this eleventh day of September in the fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

G. F. HUGHES,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો—(શ્રી·મુમબઇમાં) કું·ઢેરો·કઢંઇ ય·નયા·ખબર·શ્રીમાંથી· અજેર·કરૂં ય જે·શ્રી· મુમબઇની·જુદીકેટરની·કુપરીમ·કોરટ·માગા લ·શેરાંન·બેશ યે·જે·ડેકા ણે·કોરટ·નરય·તેજ· ઘેર ગે·શ્રી·મુમબઇનાં·કોટ· મધે·કરવારને· હીને· તારીખ· ૨૫ મી·સપટેમબર· ચાલતા·મ શ્રીનાંકિ·કલાક· ૧૧ નાં· પેહલા· પોેારનાં· શેરાંન·તરા યે*

અને·તેજ·જગો·ઉપર· તેજ·વેલાકિ·આડમી રાલટી·શેરાંન·કિટ લે જે·દરીમાવરદી·ખાતાનાં·ને આવની·રાના·બેશ યે·રાશા કું કે·જેકોઇ· માંગ શનો·ટંટો·અથવા· ખુંન·અથવા·વાંકાંગા ગેાની ચેારી·અથવા·દરીમાનાં·માંચીમા·ચેાર·અથવા· તરકટ·અથવા·કુરેઢ·બીજી·તકશીરનો·દાવો·કે કિ·તે·કહેનો·નેમાવ·છાડે*

અને·કું·શરીક·ખબર· શ્રીમાંથી·આપુયજે· જેકોઇ·માંગરાશનો·ટંટો·કરમા·ચેારી·કરમા·ખુ ન·કરમા·તરકટ·કરમા·કુરઢિ·બંદુ·બીજી·તકશીર નો·દાવો·કેાર્ટ·તે·માંગરાશ· પેાતાનો·મુદો·પરા કરવા·રાકું·જે·દાકડો·ઉપર· છાપેલો·છે· તે·દા કડે·તયા·ઉપર· છાપેલા·ડેકાંણે· તાંકાં· તેકનાં·ગુવાહી· મગાર·રાકેલી· આપે·અને·પેાતે· કાજર·થાકિ·અને·તેવાંત્રણ યેા·કોરટનાં·કેાર્ટ મ·વગાર·કોરટમાંથી·અર્જિનવીસ*—તારીખ ૧૧ મી·સપટેમબર·તયા·મંગરેજની·રાણી·વીકટે રીયાનું·વરસ·યેાગું*

જી—કું—શ્રીજી—શરીક

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mrs. S. S. DE SOUZA begs to acquaint the Gentlemen and Public in the vicinity of Bombay, that she has taken the sole management of the Racket Court Hotel, and begs to solicit their patronage and support. It is proposed to have a Fancy Ball and Supper on Saturday the 19th Inst., for the benefit of the House. Gentlemen who may be pleased to subscribe are respectfully requested to send in their names, with the amount of Two RUPEES per Ticket.—Bombay, 14th Sept. 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits which were of HAFIZ DAWOOD BIN SALLAY GUNNEY formerly of Bombay, but lately of Surat Mahomedan Junior Commissioner of the Zillah Court deceased, at the time of his death, and are now within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, may be committed to RAHIMAJEE, Widow of the said deceased, the constituted attorney of ZALEKHA the Widow of MEERZA ABDOOLLAH BEG deceased, and the Daughter of the said HAFIZ DAWOOD BIN SALLAY GUNNEY deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of September 1840.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

اشتهار

در خواست کرده است
در محکمه اعلاي سوپريم کورت
جودي کيتر مهبي دارباب گرفتن وکالت
نامه مال ومملکت مرحوم حافظ داود
بن صالح غني که پيشتر ساکن مهبي بود
ومن بعد چند مدت در ضلع سورت
ومنصف کورت ضلع آنجا تا دم مرگ
بود وبا لفعل در تعلقه کورت اعلاي
سوپريم کورت مقيم است داده
خواهد شد به زوجه مرحوم حافظ
داود مزبور وبيوا زليخا زوجه
مرحوم مرزا عبد ٦٦ بيگ که دختر
مرحوم حافظ داود بن صالح غني
متقف شده مادرخود راکه زوجه
مرحوم حافظ داود است آنروکيل
مقرر نموده است همه وابستگان
ايشان را معلوم گردد

تاريخ ١٢ ماه سپتمبر ١٨٤٠
وکيل عرض کننده
اکتن يس آتن

NOTICE.—The business conducted in Bombay under the Firm of Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co. ceased on the 31st December 1839. All the pending transactions of the Firm will be closed by the undersigned.

Per Procuration EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.
ROBERT MCKIM.

Bombay, 14th September 1840.

NOTICE.—We this day commence business in Bombay as General Agents in connection with Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co. London and Messrs. William Edmond and Co. Liverpool under the Firm of WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 14th September 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 15th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale on the Premises, Colabah, at 4 o'clock P. M. the two houses assessed No. 62 and 63, with two Cook Rooms and a Stable attached thereto. They are the first two Bungalows on the left hand side of the road after crossing the Vellard.

GUNS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, several Guns and Rifles of Wire and Stub twists, as also Damascus barrels, both double and single. A small bore fancy Rifle with bird's eye Maple Stock, a pair of handsome inlaid Pocket Pistols. A Maple Stocked Blunderbuss with spring dagger &c. &c.

ALSO. Plated Candlesticks, Table and Chamber; single and double branch wall Shades &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 15th Instant, BLACKWELL AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at the usual hour, several Pairs of Hanging Argaund Lamps, Reams of Cartridge Paper—Several gross of Blue and White Cups and Saucers, White Queen's Ware, Dishes and Plates of sizes, Cotton Stockings, Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs; A Double and a single Barrelled Gun; Morocco Pocket Books, Accordions, Several Silver Watches, two Calamander Wood Ladies Work Boxes, Colored Cotton Purses; Numerous articles of Furniture, amongst which are two circular Breakfast Tables; A Sideboard, Wardrobe, Couches, Chairs, &c. belonging to Gentlemen who have left, and are about leaving the Presidency.—Bombay, 14th September 1840.

FOR SALE.

A White Arab Saddle Horse 14 | 3 high, aged..... Rs. 250

A Chesnut Saddle or Draught Horse 6 yrs. old 14 | 3 high a very showy Horse, and adapted for a Cab ..... „ 500

Apply to BLACKWELL AND CO.—Bombay, 14th September 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 22nd Instant, BLACKWELL AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Mazagon (*next door to Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoye's Esq.*) the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room furniture, Glass, China, Books, Guns, a square Piano by "*Broadwood*." Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils, Sundries, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phæton, two Serviceable Palanquins and a Tonjon.

Catalogues are not published.

The Articles will be on view from Thursday next the 17th Inst.

☞ Please observe the postponement of the Sale.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1840. (*)

WANTED—A Pair of strong Poneys accustomed to Harness—Apply to BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1840. (*)

FOR SALE.

A Second hand Britschka in excellent order with a set of second hand Carriage Harness.

PRICE Rs. 1000.

Apply to BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay, 14th September 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale *on Commission*, an Invoice of Table and Hanging Argaund Lamps, the former, with Gauze Wire Guards which are priced moderate to ensure a speedy sale.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1840. (*)

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden)	do. do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale)	do. do.	do.	„	18
Madeira	do. do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do.	do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do.	do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	„	36
Orinto	do.	do.	„	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CALDWELL.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior S[illegible]wood from the House of *Apalatag[illegible] Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhd. at	„	300
Quarter Casks	„	150
In quarter Bottles per dozen	„	18

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 14th Sept. 1840. (*)

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150 lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron,* or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

THE WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SURAT.—The account from this Zillah mentions that though there was moderate rain in some parts of the principal division during the week preceding the 28th of last month, there was on the whole a great deficiency; and it was added that the prospects of the season would be unfavourable, unless there were a speedy and general fall of rain.

BROACH.—There was no rain at all in this division during the week ending the 22nd of last month in consequence of which the sowing of the Seesloo' Crops was at a stand, and appearances were unfavorable as regarding the early Crops—the want of rain was more felt in the Barah villages (villages lying towards the Sea Coast) than elsewhere, owing to their tanks being dried up—the Cotton plants were attacked by insects in some villages of the Wagra district, and the Mamlutdar of Ahmode reported the appearance of blight in the Seealoo and Joosr Crops.

KAIRA.—The report from this Zillah is dated the 25th of last month, and states that during the week preceding that date, no rain fell in any part of it with the exception of the Purgunnahs of Borsud and Mahtur, where there were light showers on the 20th of the month; the Bajree and other Crops, however, still continued to look healthy: it is also stated that the transplantation of Rice and Tobacco, in lands not irrigated by wells was at a stand—Cultivation at the date of the report amounted to 6,89,831 beegas.

AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of this Zillah wrote on the 25th ultimo, that no rain had fallen since his preceding report, and that he apprehended serious injury to the Crops if the drought continued for 3 or 4 days longer, complaints to this effect were general throughout the Collectorate; and the price of grain had increased considerably.

RUTNAGHERRY.—There was sufficient rain for the Crops throughout this Collectorate during the week ending the 24th of last month, and every kind of Cultivation was said to wear a thriving appearance.

TANNAH.—The accounts from this Zillah up to the 28th of last month were equally favorable, excepting from Bassein and Sunjam, in which Districts the Crops are stated to be in a miserable state for want of rain.

NUGGUR.—The weather was pretty favorable in the Sub-Collectorate of this Zillah up to the 21st, but in the rest of it there was very little rain during the week of last month and the Crops were drying up—In the Southern Talookas the weather is particularly unfavourable, and it was feared that the Crops would be entirely lost if not refreshed by an immediate fall of rain.

POONA.—It is mentioned in the report from this Zillah, that no rain at all fell in any part of it between the 21st and 27th of last month, and serious injury to the Crops and a year of scarcity were apprehended if the rain held much longer.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register

Saturday, September 12th, 1840.

COTTON.—We have heard but of one purchase this week: that of 500 Bales Broach at Rs. 110, being an advance of about Rs. 2 per Candy, but there appears a general indisposition to purchase at this rate.

The English Cotton Market appears to have been steady throughout July last without however much business being transacted. The American Crop of 1840-41 it is reported has been seriously damaged, but that of 1839-40 produced 700,000 Bales more than the crop of 1838-39. Of this immense excess, 400,000 Bales more had been shipped from America to England than during the previous year, and 200,000 Bales stock remained in the American Ports.

OPIUM.—There has been less excitement in the market within the last few days, but the advices from England will probably have the effect of maintaining prices here.

Balance of last years importation Chests....	6667
Imported since.....	1680
Chests	8347
Exported.....	4233
Stock on hand.....	4114

ARABIAN GULPH PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—No recent sales are reported.

An alteration in the Duties had been proposed in England which would have been very prejudicial to the Trade of this Port in the Article, namely, to reduce the duty on Ceylon Coffee from 6d to 5d per lb. and on Coffee imported from Foreign Possession from 12d and 15d to 10½d, while the Duty on Mocha Coffee imported through a British Possession was to be continued at 9d per lb. the same as at present. Fortunately the measure was withdrawn owing to the strenuous opposition of the East India Trade, and cannot at any rate be again introduced before the next session of Parliament.

PEPPER and CASSIA LIGNEA.—Were in demand in the London Market, but Camphor had materially declined in value.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—Remain at much the same quotations, the following sales having taken place, viz.

Braziers Copper	150 cwt.	at Rs.	60	per cwt.
Sheathing do.	50 do.	,,	59	ditto.
Tile do.	70 do.	,,	53	ditto.
Iron Bar	40 tons	,,	40¼	per candy.
Do. Nail rod	30 do.	,,	41½	ditto.
Do. Sheet	30 do.	,,	7½	per cwt.
Do. do.	16 do.	,,	7 10	As. ditto.
Lead	200 cwt.	,,	11½	ditto.
Patent Shot	100 do.	,,	13	ditto.

The Sale on Swedish Iron referred to in our last number, we understand was of very unsuitable sizes for this Market.

COCHINEAL.—7000 lbs. Silver grain have been sold at Rs. 3¼ per lb.

COTTON GOODS.—More business has been done during the last week, but at very low rates for the staple descriptions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is more disposition to sell 4 per cent Paper at a Discount, owing to the rumours, which are daily acquiring confirmation, that the Supreme Government have it in contemplation to open a new Loan; whether it will be a new 5 per Cent Loan, or a 4 per Cent issued at a considerable Discount, it is believed is still undecided.

GOVT. BILLS ON BENGAL.—A Bill of small Amount has been sold at Rs. 100 and 10 As. and the Exchange appears to be on the Advance, the Bombay Govt. having supplied their temporary wants by a Loan from the Bank, and not being likely to draw a further amount on Bengal at present, as had been expected.

BANK OF BENGAL NOTES.—A Sale has been effected of these Notes at 3 days sight at 100 Rs and 4 Annas.

BILLS ON LONDON.—None offering in the Market. The nominal rates are 1s | 11¾d at 2s | for Agency Bills at 6 months sight and 2s | ¼d per Rupee for Bills against Consignments at 9 Months date.

A Bill on the French Government at 45 days sight has been offered at Rs. 380 per 1000 francs, equivalent to about 2s | 0¼d per Rupee at sight.

UNITED STATES BANK.—As the Paper of this Bank has often found currency in Bombay, we think it right to draw the attention of Subscribers to the fact that at the last half yearly meeting in Philadelphia on the 1st July last, no dividend was declared.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT.—Are quite nominal owing to the numerous recent arrivals and unless some of these Ships are tempted to proceed to Calcutta or the Mauritius, where Tonnage is wanted, the rate to England will probably not exceed £ 3 per Ton. No Engagement we believe has yet been actually made below £ 4 per Ton.

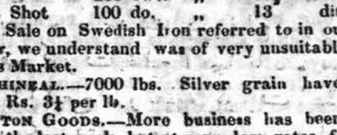
TO CHINA.—Rupees 21 per Candy continues the nominal Freight.

Subscription for the Families and Followers of the Seamen and Soldiers left destitute by the Wreck of the Ships Lord Wm. Bentinck and Lord Castlereagh omitted in last List.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir James Rivett Carnac, Governor..... Rs. 300

C. D. GILDER,
Secy. D. B. S.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1840.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 11th, Ship Recovery, F. Johnson Master, from Calcutta 15th July. *Passengers.*—V. Carter Esq.

Do. 12th, American Barque Zema, J. B. Endicott, Master, from China 20th June.

SAILED.—Sept. 10th, Barque Benares, to Kurachee with Troops 21st N. I.

Do. 11th, Ship Charles Forbes, to Kurachee with Troops 21st N. I.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS	Berenice.
Shannon,	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
CUTTERS.	Seaforth.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Northumberland.
Mahamudy.	Kingston.
Sir John Herschel.	Julius Cæsar.
Julia,	Thomas Bold
Crown,	Dartmouth.
Lord Auckland,	Sarah
John,	John Garrow.
Allan Ker,	Madonna.
Westmoreland,	William.
Cumbrian.	John Mitchell.
Monarch,	Gilmore.
John Campbell.	Amazon.
Leonard Dobbin	Ellen.
	Recovery.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Maria.
Cauderbux.	Ruby
Doulut Savoy,	Futhal Hair.
Lady Grant.	Westbrooke.
Pittamber Savoy.	Benares.
Caroline,	Burney.
Charles Forbes,	Prince Regent H. H. M.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Ardaseer,
Soobrow,	Wild Irish Girl.
Colonel Newall.	Cornwallis.
Atiet Rahiman.	Sultana.
Caledonia,	Regia.
Kasavie	

FRENCH.	AMERICAN
Dordogne.	Zema
La Adele.	PORTUGUESE.
	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th Sept.
Ditto..	Ditto.. ..		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co . ..	London ..	31st Oct.
		London ..	10th Sept.
Cumbrian.....	Fosterand Co.		10th Do..
	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	31st Inst.
Kingston..	Mc.tregor B.Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Leonard Dobbin	McVicar B.Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
John Campbell.	Ritchie, Steuart and Co.. ..	Moulmein.	
Clarendon.....		Singapoor.	dispatch
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.		dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	....		
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith..... ..	Colombo.. Calcutta..	1st Sept.
Northumberland	Skinner & Co.	Do.. ..	10 Sept.
Atiet Rahiman,	Capt. Lugrin..	Persian G	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	China.. ..	dispatch.
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Monarch.... ..	McVicar B. Co,		10th Sep.
Julius Cæsar.	.....		
Thomas Bold..	McVicar B. Co.	China ..	
Ardaseer .. .	....	Marseille	
Adele..... ..	Davon&Sessoon		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	14th June
Java....	.....	London ..	14th June
Herefordshire.	.....	London ..	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do . ..	
Jevern..	.....	Do . ..	10th April
Helena.... ..	McG.Brownrig co	Liverpool	30th April
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Herculean.. ..	.....	Do . ..	
Frances..	.....	Do.. ..	
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	
*Ellen..	kinner &Co....	Clyde.. ..	
James Morgan.	Ditto....	Do.. ..	10th May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	9th do
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	
*Ino....	.....	Llanelly ..	5th July
Amozan.... ..	.....	Do.. ..	8th Feb.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux.	9th May
Bolivar	.....	Rio.... ..	4th June
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	18th May.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. H M	AFT. H M
14th Monday.....	0 28	0 44
15th Tuesday	1 1	1 16

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 14—Monday.—Holy Cross.
15—Tuesday.
16—Wednesday.
17—Thursday.—Lambert.
18—Friday.—Moon Last Quarter.
19—Saturday.
20—Sunday.—14th Sunday after Trinity.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11th—Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st Regt. from Panwell
do. do. Ensign Dunsterville, 19th Rt. from Poona.
do. do. Capt. Goodfellow, Engrs. from Aden.
do. 12th. Lieut. R. P. Hogg, 2d Grs. from Poonah.
do. 8th Capt. Thornton, 2nd E. Regt. from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11th.—Lieut. Forbes Staff to Scinde.
do. do. Lieut. W. C. Stalker 1st Grs. Regt. to Upper Scinde.
do. 12th. Lieut. C. D. Mylne 6th Regt. to Upper Scinde.
do. do. Capt. H. Lyons Staff (D. P.M.) to Sukker.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in your *Gazette* of the 11th Inst. regarding the *late fire* in the Fort.—I beg leave to acquaint you the Premises therein alluded to, do not belong to HORMUZJEE DHUNJEE PATELL.—But they are the property of my own: I therefore request you will have the goodness to correct the error of the publication in your to-morrow's issue.

I remain Sir,
Your obedient servant,
The O mark of BAIGOO, the daughter of SYED MEER FUZLOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Allow me to point out a few inaccuracies in the table shewing the number of European officers actually present with each Native Corps of the Bombay Presidency.

In the 12th Regiment Native Infantry you have inserted *three* Captains—only two were with it on the 1st May or in fact since it has been at the Presidency. In the 25th Regiment N. I. only three instead of five Lieutenants, and three instead of four Ensigns, were actually present on and since the 1st of May last.—One Ensign was on the Governor's staff.

I will not go further than the Presidency, but on enquiry you will find the number actually present in each Corps much less than that stated in the Table as is well known by one who has in consequence had his share of

HARD WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—"Palman qui meruit, ferat," is a motto which those who are vested with the power of granting honors and rewards, or the recommendation for them, would do well to observe; how far the authorities have done so, in leaving the officer by whom the capture of Aden was achieved underrated, I leave to your readers to determine. By permitting the Corps employed on that arduous service to bear on their colours and appointments the badge of "Aden," the Government acknowledged the importance of the capture, and the bravery of the troops, while the officer under whose command they fought remains to this day undistinguished either by a brevet, or the 3d class of the order of the Bath, and affording a contrast to the lavished manner in which these honors and rewards have been distributed when backed by the influential support of the "Baron of Ghuzni." Trusting ere long to see justice done to the merits of a deserving officer.

I remain, your obedient servant,
A. D. C.

Bombay, 10th September, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I know not whether you are of that class of humanity, known by the name of "Free Masons" but, be that as it may, I think you would greatly benefit a large majority of your readers, and of the public generally, who are non-fraternalists, in the Masonic acceptation of the term, though, I doubt not, brotherly to the back bone in the genuine (as Jonathan has it) and general,—if you would advise with editorial persuasiveness, the members of the most noble order of the Trowel to publish, in a pamphlet-form, all their future eulogies on Masons in particular, and their strictures on Masonry in general, and henceforth to refrain from saturating the columns of our journals, which as regards the community at large, might be otherwise better occupied with subjects which are tee-totally uninteresting to the reader who may not chance to be "a free and accepted Mason," as the term runs. Indeed, the constant recurrence of these mystical compliments and fraternal assurances of never-to-be-obliterated and lasting-for-ever affections, from some forlorn Body, whose Head has left Bombay for some other Bay, almost as sickening as a trip to Sea would be to most heads who carry their bodies with them. We have, be it thankfully remembered got rid of the hero of Ghuznee, and his attendant feastings, and speeches, and trumpery, and do pray Mr. Editor, if you possibly can, say a word or two in favor of the absence of Masonic mystifications in the ordinary publications of the place, and recommend that, as extraordinary matters, they should be promulgated in an extraordinary form, so that the learned disquisitions of perseverance, and star-in-the East illuminations, which of late have been so benevolently (?) meted out to us, may now come to a close, as far as the public, generally, is concerned, and further, that on all future occasions, the mysterious Peon who may be interested with the delivery of these important (?) documents, in pamphlet attire, be peremptorily commanded to deliver them to such only who can give him the sign, so that we, who are not so significant (the three words might have been written at once, *insignificant*) as our more highly favored brethren, may not be for ever pestered with a pack of stuff, interlarded with signs (of what?) which, as being without the pale of Free-masonry [illegible] us be thankful for all things) we care not a [illegible] about. Indeed, I very much doubt whether Brother (my Brother) Barnes himself, taking him for the sensible man which I verily believe him to be, would not rather have had less of the newspaper parade, with which he has been so completely glutted of late; and, if he finds himself so fearfully beset as to compel him to submit to the reception of all the out pourings of his fraternal brethren's brim-full, and ever flowing feelings towards him, and the never-ending expressions of their gratitude (?) for all his school mastering, that he would far sooner hear what they have got to say when the "Lodge is at work."

Your's,
CRISP.

September 12th, 1840.

P. S.—Crisp is no Mason, and was never blackballed.

To Correspondents.

We have received a letter from "A LOOKER ON" and beg to decline its insertion. With the employment of Military Men in Civil Situations we have nought to do, that rests with Government, but whenwe see a Gallant Officer (whose character as a brave man we have seen tested,) attacked, and who on a former occasion volunteered and joined his Regiment when it went on Service and was at the taking of the place to which "Looker On" would now send him to participate in Skirmishes where no honor is to be gained behind stone walls, *we rather surmise* a "Looker On" has something to gain by the dispatch of the Gallant Officer in Question from his Situation 70 miles from Bombay, and knowing what we do of that functionary and his zeal in his office we do hope a "Looker On" will be disappointed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, September 14, 1840.

The following vessels arrived since our last; September 11, Ship *Recovery*, F. Johnson, Master, from Calcutta 15th July—*Passenger*: V. Carter Esq.; Do. 12, American Barque *Zema*, J. B. Endicott, Master, from China 20th June.

An Inquest was held at Mahim on the morning of Friday last, on the Body of a young Boy of the Hindoo caste who had fallen into a Tank the previous day, and another the same afternoon, on the Body of an elderly man of the Carpenter caste, who had been found in a well in an oart adjoining the Girgaum Road. And a Verdict returned of "accidentally drowned" in the former case, and of "found drowned" in the latter.

We have now had time to peruse our English and Foreign Newspapers at greater length, and our impressions are that no War with France will ensue from the Treaty entered into by the 4 Powers for the Pacification of The Turco Egyptian Question, and maugre the public feeling in Paris, and the desire for War and glory which has always animated the French Nation, we rely on the cool sagacity of Louis Philippe to avoid a measure which would plunge his now prosperous Country into probably interminable hostilities with the rest of Europe, and produce such a state of financial distress as would lower the position which her Sons have for some time held, as the most flourishing Millionaries on the Exchanges of the Continent, That the French Army and Navy pant for employment and distinction, is not a matter of wonder, but there is still the New Colony of Algiers to subdue, a possession which has hitherto we should imagine been a greater source of expense and uneasiness to the Gallic Government than either pleasure or profit. Louis Philippe himself is one of the richest men in his own dominions and very strictly allied with the Capitalists of his own Bourse, while the Merchants, Manfacturers and Tradesmen look to his wise and pacificatory measures for assistance and protection. In the event of a War the whole channel would swarm with British Privateers, and in a few Months, as heretofore, when the channels of the prosperous Commerce now carried on by the French Merchants was stopped, financial difficulties would occur, and discontent and poverty reign where now all is sunshine and prosperity. Besides to assist Mahommed Ali effectually would require such an Army and Fleet as with a harassing War in Algiers would tax her energies most severely. It is not enough to say that Napoleon did oppose the whole World single handed, granted he did for a time, but two short years 1813 and 14 brought down his gigantic Power, and sent him with the Episode of Waterloo, a Captive for life to a distant rock in the Atlantic. What state was France in after these disasters? Why it required years of Peace and mild Government to heal the wounds of the State, and it is only within these last few years, we may say since their glorious days of July, that the French Nation has assumed the commanding attitude she now occupies. Besides, the European Body Politic has undergone a vast change even since the days of the great Napoleon. The balance of power is essentially understood by the Potentates of these days, and it is well known that the interests of the one must yield to the many and no marked preponderance of power will be permitted. We now ask what is France to gain by a War in behalf of Mahommed Ali? A chance perhaps of getting the old object of ambition, Egypt, under her domination, and a remote prospect of succeeding to its sway at the decease of Ibrahim Pacha, but it would be disputed inch by inch by England and Russia. We may also ask what has Englaud to gain by a War and what to lose? The balance would we imagine, be, to speak commercially, on the profit side. The few French Colonies in the East and West Indies would fall an easy conquest to the Colonial Troops, while the increased stability of the Turkish Dominions by the destruction of the Pacha's Power, would offer a further opposition to the designs imputed to Russia on the Ottoman Empire. Notwithstanding the twaddle of discontented Tories at home. We were never in better condition to go to War, nor the Army and Navy in finer order. The rise in the funds at the Stock Exchange proves the popularity of such a measure, and that the old Lion is quite ready for a brush whenever he is roused from his lair. We are not too much troubled with Her Majesty's picture in the shape of small coin, but we would Wager a New Hat (a regular Stock Exchange Bet) that no fight will come off after all. And that Mahommed Ali when he finds that the Wolf is actually coming in earnest "will put on" (as the orientals say) the mantle of resignation, and smoke the pipe of Peace.

We are under obligations to our Bro- of the *Times* for the Egyptian News given in his Extra of Saturday. Our own arrangements seem not yet to have taken effect at Cairo, although we had expected to have secured a Correspondent at that Capital by this time. Pending such a measure, we readily acknowledge our sources of information The News from that Quarter strengthens us in the opinion we have given above that there will be no War, Mahommed Ali seems only to be making a vast Parade, and will probably succumb when the first shot is fired.

We have given a repo.t of all the interesting Debates of the Mouth of July in both Houses of Parliament. We call the attention of our readers to the Speech of the Duke of Wellington on the Church Question. The great Duke shews himself daily more independent of party feeling, and seems determined that the evening of his days shall be brightened by the halo of integrity, and that when he sinks into the Tomb, like the setting Sun, He will leave a ray of pure glory which will enlighten the atmosphere of this nether world, when his Spirit shall have proceeded to that abode, designed for the great, the virtuous, and the just.

Major General Brooks is en route for Bombay to take command of the Forces in Scinde He is expected here from Mhow on the 25th Instant and proceeds we are informed to his destination without delay. We have no doubt his arrival at the scene of action will be hailed by the Troops he is about to command, and we wish the General and his Brigade a plenteous harvest of laurels and a quantum sufficit of *substantial* Prize Money. Though we much fear the latter will be less plentiful than the former. The *Charles Forbes* and *Benares* sailed on Saturday with part of the 21st and 23rd Regiments. The 8th Regiment is on its way down from Sattarah and is expected at Panwell about the 22nd. The News from Scinde gives a brighter prospect of affairs. A letter from Captain Browne at Kahun dated 17th of August had been received at Sukkur. His party was safe at the time, and looking out for Major Clibborn's force which would probably arrive at Kahun about the 25th or 30th of the month. So we trust the gallant Band are long since relieved, and that some especial mark of the favor of Government will be bestowed both on Officers and Men, as we know few who have deserved better at its hand.

We have received our Calcutta Papers to the 29th of August, they contain no News of any importance, the *Madras United Service Gazette* of 4th September mentions the Deaths of Lieutenant General Dighton and Colonel Laurence Macdowall of that establishment, but contains no other intelligence of interest. We have also received a *Delhi Gazette* of the 2nd of September from which we give Extracts.

A letter from Lieutenant Shakespear at Khiva mentioned Captain Abbott's being alive, and his being en route to Orembourg, minus a finger, also that Colonel Stoddart is reported to have been poisoned at Bokhara.

It appears also that six European Corps are to be employed, if War takes place with Nepaul, viz. H. M. 3rd, 9th, 21st, 31st, 44th and 62nd Regiments. This account differs from that given by our Contemporary of the *Times* who in his Extra of Saturday's Date, which we received only yesterday morning, states as follows:—

"The order for the assembling of the Army of observation upon Nepaul is out. The following corps to rendezvous at Mozerfferpore, 3rd, 8th, 23rd, 36th, 50th, 58th, 68th, and 73rd N. I., also a wing of the 2nd Local Horse and the 8th, 40th and 41st N. I to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moments notice. H. M. 21st, 31st, and 62nd are the Europeans to be employed if the rascals do not come to terms."—*Calcutta, 28th August, ½ past 5 P. M.*

Delhi Gazette, September 2.

A Letter from Lieutenant Shakespeare dated Khiva 3d July, states that he has certain accounts of Captain Abbott having reached Duck Keella where a Russian Surgeon amputated the midle finger of his right hand, and he has been *sent on*, so says our informant to Orembourg. He is represented as having had a very narrow escape.

He mentions that a report is prevalent that Colonel Stoddart has been poisoned.

This is however contradicted by a letter from Colonel Stoddart, received at a neighbouring station, in which it is stated that the Mussulmans of Bokhara caused the unfortunate Colonel to be circumcised before all the people on the 12th ultimo, had his grave dug, threw him into it and spat upon and otherwise ill-treated him, but they spared his life, we suppose on the same principle as the cat does that of a mouse that they may divert themselves with him as long as they can; will Government ever interfere in the unfortunate man's behalf?

Among the authentic *on dits* of the day, may be numbered the following:—The Queen's 9th, now at Agra, are likely to proceed to Almorah, The Commissariat at Dinapore have received an order, to purchase Elephants and Bullocks to a large extent, and it is given out that a large force is to be formed at Goruckpore as an Army of observation for Nepaul.

Six European Corps are to be employed we hear, in the Nepaul campaign, the 6th; 31st; 44th; 3d; 21st and some other, the 62nd we suppose; two Native Corps are to be attached to each Brigade. The Nepalese are to be offered a subsidiary force and if they wont accept it they are to be forced to do so; however, we hear from very good authority that nothing is decided upon, and some of our correspondents predict no war after all. The news from China, now daily expected, will, it is supposed, bring matters to a decision.

We also hear that some troops are to move from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, and that a Regiment will leave Delhi for Kurnaul to be replaced by Regiment from Meerut, but this is only an *n dit*.

EGYPT.

Bombay Times Extra, Sept. 12.

Ibrahim Pacha junior has returned from the Hidez—the Zemir has been evacuated, and is in the possession of the Arabs, and Shiek Hassan Bin Ali is in possession of Mocha. He is a Wahabu, and commenced his career by demolishing the tombs of Saints and other idolatrous buildings—he has refused to allow the English flag to fly, and will not permit the English or other Christians to ride any thing but donkeys, a mark of disgrace—it is probable the H. C. Ship may have to punish him for his insolence to them, whom he calls Caffers, &c.

The Pacha's steamer was launched at Suez on the 4th instant, and is ordered to be finished as speedily as possible, probably for the benefit of the E. I. C.'s Cruizers.

13th August.

Affairs here are hourly becoming more and more interesting, the hitherto interminable Eastern question is, I suspect, on the eve of settlement, but I fear from the movements of the military and the great activity in the war department, that Mahomed Ali intends to oppose the decision of the Allies—Mahomed Ali is, and has been for the last few days on the Nile, ostensibly for the benefit of his health, but probably to avoid receiving the Consuls General, who are constantly urging him to accept the ultimatum of the Allies—as yet it has not been officially announced to him, but an envoy is daily expected with it from Constantinople, whither it has been sent. Ibrahim Pacha, junior, lately arrived from the Hadjis, went on the Nile to meet his uncle, but Mahomed Ali ordered him to return here immediately and wait his arrival, which would probably be after the arrival of the French Packet of 14th at Alexandria, to meet which the old Pacha was about to return to Alexandria.

To day the Militia, or more properly the *auxiliary guard* had their muskets served out to them, and are to do duty in the Town, in place of the Arnaut Regiment, just ordered to Truah for embarkation to Alexandria. The 3d Regiment just arrived from the Hadjis is also to set off immediately for Alexandria, and is to be followed by the 20th Regt, daily expected here from Cossier, where they landed about a week ago. Gunpowder and other munitions of war are hourly being expedited to Alexandria, and in fact the general hustle and activity in the war department leaves no doubt of the Pacha's intention to resist the allies. The Pacha has also ordered from Sennaar 10 Regiments of blacks, lately formed there, each regiment is 3000 strong, besides these, his regular army consist of 39 Regts. of Infantry, of 3000 men each, 117,000; 16 Regts. Cavalry of 1000 each, 16000; 3 Regts. Artillery of 1000 each, 3000; Sappers and Miners, 2000;—Then he has a standing army of 138,000 men, without including the 30,000 blacks or the Militia sent from here into Syria, besides which he has the present Militia of the country, which in Cairo alone amounts to 18,000 men. His irregular force cannot be estimated, but must be very strong, and he has lately made friends with the Kurds in Asia Minor who have promised to aid him with 50,000 horsemen, however *I do not* suppose their whole force amounts to more than 5000 men.

The *Pacha's fleet* consists of about 20,000 men all drilled for land service; the people in the arsenal, equally soldiers, amount to 7000 men, thus the allies will have a very enormous force to contend with, and I trust, we shall not fall into our usual error of despising our enemies, and send a force inadequate to enforce our wishes.

14th August.

Every one here is in the greatest consternation, in consequence of learning by private letters that Col. Hodges had called a meeting of the English merchants, to acquaint them that the ultimatum of the FOUR powers had arrived, and to recommend the merchants to make such arrangements as may seem necessary for the speedy settlement of their affairs; the same notice has this instant been issued by our Vice Consul, the meeting to take place at 4 P. M. Despatches have also been sent off to the Commander of the H. C's. Steamer at Suez.

The ultimatum arrived at Alexandria from Constantinople on the 12th inst, in a Steamer which is in quarantine until the 18th, when the Envoys will get pratique and the ultimatum be officially presented to the Pacha, and is signed by only 4 of the 5 powers. France has backed out and declares herself a neutral power—with 100,000 men at Toulon and 45 armed steamers in the Mediteranean the opposition of Mahomed Ali, who thinks these who are not opposed to him are with him, and it is more than probable he has other and more substantial reasons for such belief.

The powers offer the Pacha the whole of Egypt as an hereditary Pachalic, tributary to the Sultan, and the Pachalic of Acre, not the whole of Syria—only Palestine, for his life, and allowed him ten days to consider his reply. H. B. M's. Ship "*Bellerophon*" is off Alexandria, and we are in expectation of an immediate blockade, as the Pacha has long known the ultimatum, and has declared his determination not to part with a single ferdan of land without fighting for it, and has also asserted that he will set fire to the fleet and every town he is obliged to evacuate. I hope to have letters from Alexandria to-day when I shall be able to give you later information: would it not be advisable that a force, say 8000 men or more, if to be spared, should be sent into the Red Sea, so that they might, if necessary, be marched to Cairo? France and America being neutral, I do not imagine that any of the Europeans will quit Egypt but will probably remain under the protection of, one or other of their powers, and if, as I am told the blockade is only against the Pacha's Ships, so as to prevent his sending supplies into Syria, the communication with England will be still open, however for my part I cannot see the use of such blockade, as the Pacha will be able in such case to avail himself of neutral flags, and can always communicate with Syria overland.

Sir Moses Montifiore and party has arrived at Alexandria on his way to Damascus, to investigate the affair of the Jews charged with the murder of the Catholic Priest. The French Consul at Beirout, a gentleman of independence, has resigned his situation in consequence of the late quarrel with the Governor, when he stuck his flag and received a reprimand form the Consul General for acting hastily. I mentioned the circumstance in a former letter. I forgot to tell you that the female Elephant given by the H. C. to the Pacha died about two months since, almost immediately after the departure of the Mahout.

Alexandria, 11*th Aug.* 1840.

Sir,—The resolutions which have been taken by four of the great powers for the pacification of the East—the arrival this morning of a special envoy from the south Porte, and the inflexible demeanor assumed by M. Ali, have inspired some doubts as to the continuance of friendly relations with that Pacha.

I am not indeed without hope that the prudence and moderation of M. Ali may avert an embarrassing complication of affairs; still it becomes a necessary precaution for you to call together the British subjects and protegees trading in Alexandria. You will recommend them to limit their credits, to arrange their affairs without any loss of time, and to remain generally on their guard.

You will also communicate the same instructions and advice to any Vice-Consul or Consular Agent belonging to your jurisdiction.

I have the honor to be, &c, &c.

(Signed) G. L. Hodges.

COPY.

At a public meeting of the British residents convened by W. Larkins Esq. H. B. M. Consul, Alexandria, on the 12th August 1840, to hear a letter read to them by Mr. Larkins, which he had received from Col. Hodges, H. M. Agent and Consul General for Egypt, and the meeting having adjourned to the day following, it was resolved:—

1st. That this meeting had learned with much regret and no little anxiety, that there is likely to be an interruption of the friendly relations between the British Government and H. H. Mahomed Ali; this communication having been communicated to the residents for the first time in Col. H's. letter to Mr. Consul Larkins, under date the 11th instant, and with reference to the 2nd paragraph of Col. H's. letter which contains the following sentence:—"You will recommend them to limit their credits, to arrange their affairs without any loss of time, and to remain generally on their guard."

Resolved 2dly, that this meeting has to request Mr. Consul Larkins, to correspond with Col. Hodges on behalf of all the parties addressed in the above letter, to lay before him the proceedings of this meeting, and to call his attention to the facts stated below, shewing the nature and importance of British Commercial interests in this country, as well as those of a more permanent nature.

That British Merchants have purchased directly and indirectly from the local Government about 47,000 contars of Cotton of the last crop, of the value of about 140,000 pounds sterling of which more than one half remains to be shipped.

That they have British vessels in port loading Cotton and other Goods, and time is required for pressing and stowing the same.

That they have British and other merchandise in store to a large amount unsold, which not being disposable for cash, must in some way be put in safety,

That they have credits outstanding also to a large amount with traders in the country, which credits cannot be collected without great delay or at a great sacrifice.

That many of us have accounts with the Government of H. H. the Viceroy which remain to be adjusted.

That several of us have more permanent interest in the country, arising out of long residence, viz. houses and grounds, and others of us are cultivators of the land to the extent of about 25,000 acres, on which considerable capital has been laid out.

That very many of us have families and establishments which it would be difficult to remove, but whose safety is of paramount importance.

Resolved 3dly These circumstances induce us to apply to H. M's. Consul General, through Mr. Larkins, to afford us all the information generally in his power, and particularly on the following points more immediately affecting our interest.

1*st Question.*—Whether from his (Col. H's.) certain information, the measures contemplated by

the great powers, should H. H. continue inflexible, will be such as to render it necessary for British residents to quit this country?

2nd *Question.*—And if not, and no favourable change occur in the position of affairs, what length of time remains for arranging our concerns, and beyond which British protection will be withdrawn?

3rd *Question.*—Whether it is to be understood from the tenor of Col. H.'s. letter, that an immediate removal of British property should be made, and if an immediate removal be not necessary, whether a future notice will be given, and that a sufficient one to effect the withdrawal existing of British interests?

CIRCULAR.—*Copy.*

H. M. Mission Alexandria, 14th August 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your public letter of yesterday's date. You there inform me of the proceedings of British Merchants and residents held at your house and you detail to me certain questions which the meeting has been pleased to purpose to me through your medium.

The merchants and residents are probably sensible that I cannot give any particular information as to the state of pending negotiations, and that any warning of mine must for the present be couched in general and guarded terms.

Every thing seems to depend on the resolutions of Mahomed Ali, of which I can know nothing with certainty, and if I were to say what may be the limits of our friendly relations with that Pacha, or the period of actual hostilities, I should be merely giving utterance to a private opinion of which I cannot be expected to assume the responsibility.

I wish it to be understood that I have as yet received no distinct instructions from Her Majesty's Government, having relation to the commercial interests of British subjects in this country, the example of a Consul General of a great power, and my anxiety for the welfare of British Merchants in Egypt were the motives which urged me to furnish the advice contained in my despatch of the 11th August, 1840.

Convinced of the very serious and menacing situation of affairs, I beg you to repeat again emphatically to the British Merchants and residents my former warning to limit their credits, to arrange their affairs, and to remain generally on their guard.

In conclusion, you will please to assure my fellow countrymen that their safety and interests will occupy my most serious attention.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) G. LOYD HODGES.

To W. Larkins, Esq,
H. B. M. Consul, Alexandria.

16th. The "*Bellerophon*" has quited her anchorage off Alexandria—the Admiral is hourly expected.

European Intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY PRECIS.

SPECTATOR, AUGUST 1.

As the session approaches its latter end, both Houses of Parliament, like conscious sinners, are working hard to make up for lost time. Not only do the bills before them gallop through stage after stage without discussion, but "flights of new bills" as Mr. WARBURTON observed, are introduced nightly, to be sped through all the legislative formalities, and to become parts of our statute-law, whilst most of the legislators are absent, and many of them far away in other lands. On one night of the week, however, Ministers are determined that this work of lawmaking shall pause. On Tuesday, as is now customary, there was "no House." It had been so arranged that no Government business was on the paper for that night; therefore Ministers would not attend. The notices of motion included some matters not convenient for discussion by professing Reformers. There was Mr. HUME's motion for household suffrage, for protection against bribery and intimidation, and for the shorter duration of Parliaments—in fact, for a new Reform Bill; and there was Mr. SCHOLEFIELD's motion for substituting a tax on fixed property in lieu of taxes on production, so as to cheapen commodities and increase the reward of labour; either of which questions might have tasked a higher-gifted Government than ours to handle, then how much more the two together in one summer's night!

We foresaw that the Death-Punishment Bill would probably be thrown out by a union of the Conservatives with the Whigs; and so it has come to pass. Lord JOHN RUSSELL met Mr. KELLY's motion for the third reading, on Wednesday, by an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day three months; and Sir ROBERT PEEL voted with Lord JOHN. Their arguments against the measure may be summed up in a phrase—the propriety of delay. So much good had been done by relaxing the severity of the crimiual code three years ago, that we should be satisfied to rest awhile without more. Lord JOHN and Sir ROBERT maintained that no practical injury is done by the present state of the law, therefore there is no harm in waiting. This opinion was refuted by Mr. KELLY and Dr. LUSHINGTON, by statements of facts showing that criminals often escape, from the dread of Juries to convict where death may be the punishment. Sir ROBERT PEEL, for lack of argument, imagined an extreme case of outrage, that nothing short of death could adequately punish; and yet it would not be a capital offence under the provisions of Mr. KELLY's Bill. Though the plausible Baronet usually objects to legislate for individual cases of grievance, in this instance he invented the grievance, which he admitted was too improbable to occur, and then assigned it as a reason for obstructing legislation: he was so determined to hang his imagined offender, that the escape of the real criminal was overlooked.

Among the curiosities of the House of Commons during the present week, we must not fail to remark that Lord PALMERSTON gave a positive answer to a question on foreign policy, on Thursday. Mr. HUME was the questioner; and the information sought respected the accuracy of rumours that troops were to be sent to the Levant. Luckily, the Foreign Secretary was able to give a direct negative to the rumour, and ultimately he did so; but the habit of evasion had become so inveterate that it affords a curious study of this Lord's mind to mark the circumlocution by which he arrived at last at the simple "no." On the same evening the same Minister was asked by Sir ROBERT PEEL, whether the Quadruple Treaty is still in force? Two positive answers in one night would have endangered Downing Street: after some equivocation, however, the veteran official, when the question was put in another form, did not assent.

The principles of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill has been affirmed in the House of Lords by the second reading, and considered in Committee. Lord Melbourne, who had charge of the bill, seemed afraid to be held accountable for so large a measure of Church Reform. He threw the whole responsibility on the Duke and Sir Robert. "Thou can'st not say I did it," was the burden of his remarks to the Bishops, whom he wished to propitiate. He undertook to answer the objections made by counsel to the bill, and was particularly anxious to dispel the notion that this reform had been gained by agitation. He assured the Lords that the good of the Church had been the sole influencing motive of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and that popular clamour had produced no effect. As for himself and his colleagues—they knew not fear, for they were unconscious of danger. After the matter had been thus introduced by Lord MELBOURNE, the debate was kept up by the Bishops; who argued one against the other. The proverb of the divided house must have escaped their memories, or they would know the impolicy of exhibiting such disunion. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in his anxiety to remove the charge of treachery to the Church, declared, in contradiction of Lord MELBOURNE, that he only yielded from necessity. These endowments were indeed sinecures, but he assured his right reverend brethern that he would have retained them all for the Church, and procured more had he been able. The Bishop of WINCHESTER made a display of all the good things the Church was going to lose, and worked himself to a climax of astonishment and horror at such confiscation. Lord LYTTLETON, inappropriately enough, called these Greenwich Hospitals of the Church "nurseries of learning and pure divinity": the institution at Greenwich might with similar propriety be called an infant school. The most marked feature of the first night's debate was the declaration of Lord HARROWBY, "that the rights of property of every kiud subsisted by virtue of a convention of society, and ought to exist only for the benefit of society." We have indeed fallen on strange times, when a Radical doctrine like this is announced as an article of faith by a Tory of the old school in the House of Lords. The declaration from such a quarter, that property has its duties as well as its rights, will be little relished by the NEWCASTLES, the WESTMEATHS, and their *confreres*, who contend for the privilege of doing what they like with their own. On the second night of the discussion, when the House went into Committe on the bill, the squabble among the occupants of the clerical bench became still more animated. The Bishop of Exeter accused the Primate of want of fair-dealing, and of having conspired with the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey to weaken the Church-establishments The Duke was obliged to come forward to settle the dispute; and, certes, the old soldier made short work with it and the churchmen. While he declared his opinion of the necessity of maintaining a national church for the religious instruction of the people, he, in effect, cast aside all distinctions of faiths and creeds for the State, though for himself he knew but one true religion; the Church having been admitted to possess dormant funds it would be ridiculous, he observed, to expect the nation to supply further means for spiritual instruction until those funds were employed. The Duke's remarks on this occasion were stamped with good sense, and with that open straightforwardness which is his proper characteristic; and with a vigorous perspicacity, which showed no trace of recent illness or advanced age. The Lords cheered every sentence, though each one of them was enough to make high prerogative fathers of the Church quake on their seats. The Bishops are not wise in their generation, or they would have put the best face on the matter of Church Reform, and have given up, with an appearance of willingness at least, what they must have known could not be retained.

The French papers are in a blaze of indignation at the unexpected disclosure of the secret treaty between England and the three other Powers to settle the affairs of Turkey and Egypt without the concurrence of France. Nothing can exceed their exasperation at what they consider the treacherous conduct of our Government. It must be admitted that as the case now stands, without explanation, the conduct of Lord Palmerston seems to warrant the censure. Hardly any thing of immediate war will allay the fury of some of these journalists. The army, it is said, is to be raised to half a million, to resist the united efforts of new alliance against France. The public funds at Paris have been seriously affected by the prospects of a breach with England. The celebration of the "Three Days" has, however, tended to direct the attention of the Parisians from more distant speculations. The funeral procession, on Tuesday, was interrupted by the riotous conduct of some Republicans, who attempted to join it. After some resistance, they were allowed to accompany it for a short distance, and then were compelled to retire by the Municipal Guards, but without bloodshed.

A mystery still envelops the insurrectionary movement in Barcelona. The first accounts of the extent of bloodshed in the tumult, have proved, as such reports usually prove, to have been much exaggerated. All that is positively known, however, is, that a few days after the Queen Regent arrived at Barcelona from Madrid, she was insulted by some of the populace while she rode out in her carriage. A conflict took place between the National Guard and the populace, who were soon dispersed. From this beginning the rioting extended to other quarters of the city, until Espartero brought his troops to act against the insurgents, and succeeded in restoring quiet. He shortly afterwards issued a proclamation, in his own name, declaring Barcelona in a state of siege. A change of Ministers had been effected, and some of the Queen's former advisers were obliged to fly from the fury of the mob. No satisfactory explanation is given why the Queen Regent should have gone to Barcelona at all, at such a crisis. Suspicion is entertained, that it was a plot of Espartero's to get the Queen into his power. Is Spain now, after all her civil commotions, destined to undergo the ordeal of a military despotism?

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS PBRLIAMENT.

REGENCY BILL.

Lord John Russell moved the second reading of this bill, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday. He explained that the principle on which the bill is founded is to vest the full powers of sovereignty in the person of the Regent. The division of authority among a Council would only tend to weaken the authority of the Regent, which it was important to maintain as vigorously as possible—

"It is now proposed, therefore, to fetter his authority, except in cases in which it seems absolutely necessary so to do; those being the cases of the succession to the Throne, and the preservation of the Church, as established by law, by the Act of Uniformity of Charles the Second in England, and afterwards in Ireland by the Act of Union, as fully as it was in England, and likewise the Church of Scotland, as established by the law relating to the Church of Scotland. There is also a limitation with regard to the marriage of the Regent; and those are the only limitations the bill contains as to the powers of the Regent."

The powers of the Regent being defined, there remained the question, to whom should those powers be intrusted? According to precedent and to natural considerations, it was most reasonable that they should be vested in the surviving parent: it was therefore proposed to bestow this authority on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Lord John Russell concluded by saying—

"It is my most earnest prayer, that the provisions of this act may be rendered unnecessary, and that the act may never come into operation: but as it is incumbent upon Parliament to provide for such a contingency, I know of no better mode of doing so than that adopted by the other House of Parliament, with the general concurrence of all parties, which is in conformity with the precedent of 1830, and which appears to me to be most in consonance with the nature of the monarchy and the best interests of the country."

Sir Robert Peel expressed his hearty concurrence in the prayer of Lord John Russell, and in the principle and provisions of the bill.

After a few remarks from Mr. Freshfield, in approval of the bill, but suggesting a formal addition, it was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, on Monday, Lord Melbourne proceeded to answer the objections urged by counsel to the measure. The general principle of the bill was this—

Whether their Lordships would consent to some reduction of the present Cathedral establishments of the country, and to an application of the fund which would be raised by that reduction to the supplying a remedy to that state of unhappy destitution of spiritual instruction, which unquestionably, from various causes, prevailed throughout a great part of this country. All that their Lordships were called on to do was to make such reduction in the Cathedral establishments, and yet the same time to leave them amply sufficient for all the purposes for which they were instituted; and to apply the funds purposed to be raised by the present measure to objects which he contended were most proper, to that deficiency in the parochial system which it was the first duty of the House of Lords and the House of Commons to take means to remedy.

He defended himself from the charge of injuring the Church by this measure, by observing, that the same principle now adopted was recommended by Sir Robert Peel in 1835, during the time he was at the head of the Government. He next referred to the observations made by counsel, that the measures of Church reform were introduced to lull public agitation on the subject, which no longer existed, therefore the bill was now unnecessary. This assertion he denied on the part of himself and his colleagues. In fact, they could not have been actuated by such a motive, for they had all along denied the existence of any danger. What they had felt in those times of agitation was, that it was necessary to apply a remedy for acknowledged abuses; but so far from considering this course to be dictated by fear, he thought it was one of prudence and wisdom. The deficiency of parochial religious instruction was admitted; and it was only right that the Church should take the lead in removing that evil, by giving up a portion of the funds at her disposal. It had been argued that the Chapters ought to be preserved, and take upon themselves their former duties as Council to the Bishop. For his part, however, he had rather that the Bishop were responsible for his own acts: he was an advocate for the Monarchical principle in the Church as well as in the State. One great argument for the bill was, that the Church being bound to provide for those who had the strongest claims upon her, it went to remove funds which were virtually lost, and applied them where they could produce the greatest benefit and advantage.

The Bishop of Winchester contended, that the bill was an infringement of the rights of the Church. The institutions of which this bill treated were divided into the old and new foundations—

The old foundations consisted of Prebendaries, Residential and Non-residential. The new foundations, established by Henry Eighth and remodelled by Charles the First, continued only Prebendaries Residential. The Residentails in different cathedrals varied in point of number—in some they were as many as twelve, in others as few as four. The whole number of Residentials amounted to about 204; and their duties required a regular daily attendance in the cathedrals for various portions of the year. The Non-residentials comprised much larger body—about 340; and their duties consisted in little more than preaching one or two sermons occasionally in the course of the year. The property of these institutions consisted partly of what might be called property proper—that was to say, of houses or landed estates—and partly of parochial tithes or impropriations; the latter description of property having been given in exchange for real property. Such was a short description of the nature and character of these institutions. What, then, were the provisions of this bill? In the first place, it absolutely suppressed all Prebends not requiring residence; and then it went on to reduce the Prebends requiring residence to the number of four in each cathedral, with one or two exceptions only, in which five were allowed. Further than that, it dissolved all the corporations of Minor Canons. The bill proposed to alienate generally the separate estates belonging to Dean and the members of Chapters; further, it appropriated all property derived from reductions and alienations, and applied it to the augmentation of small livings, or to the endowment of new benefices; it then went on to transfer patronage from one body corporate to other bodies corporate, or from individuals to individuals; and lastly, it provided for an alteration of the ancient statutes of these several institutions, in order to meet the changes which would be effected under its alterations. Such was a short summary of the various measures contained in this bill. The effect of them, if they should be carried into a law, would be to abolish no fewer than 72 Residential Prebendaries and 317 Non-residential, reducing this class of Church dignitaries from 600 in number to about 130: further than that, it would reduce more of the Chapters, so as bring them to a very low ebb. In short, its general effect would be to take away little less than one-half of the revenues now attached to Cathedral establishments.

At this particular crisis, when the increase of intelligence and learning made it necessary for the clergy to take a high standing in the ranks of learning, it would be highly impolitic to weaken and almost to destroy the nurseries of sound theological knowledge and pure divinity.

The Archbishop of Canterbury explained the objects of the Church Commissioners, and defended the measures proposed by them, as necessary for the welfare of the Church itself. He pointed out the inefficiency of the clerical establishments in populous manufacturing districts, and urged the necessity of supplying this deficiency by making a better distribution of the resources of the Church, fitted to the altered condition of the times. With respect to the Non-residentiary Canonries that were to be abolished, it would be absurd to talk of them otherwise than as sinecures—

It was far from his wish to depreciate the advantages arising to the Church and to the people from Cathedral establishments, or to restrict the remuneration provided for Resident Canons. If circumstances would admit, he would rather increase than diminish them. But when, on the other hand, he set against that consideration the spiritual destitution which prevailed—the absence of the means for religious instruction and worship, which extended not only throughout the populous place he had enumerated, but throughout the agricultural districts also—he confessed he could not prevail upon himself to balance the one consideration against the other. The right of the State to deal with property destined to other purposes by the founders, had been ques-

tioned. He must be allowed to say, with respect to many of these donors, that the times in which they lived and the circumstances under which they devised ought to be taken into consideration.

The Archbishop referred to the opinions of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Earl Grey, to show the propriety of the Church setting the example of providing for the spiritual wants of the people. Their language was, "We can do nothing for the Church, if the Church will do nothing for itself." This was the spirit of the present measure. He expected that its effect would be to strengthen the interests of the Church, and to extend her usefulness.

Lord Lyttleton opposed the bill; which he described as a wild and baseless scheme of confiscation. He thought the original powers of the Chapter ought to be restored, instead of being altogether abolished. By abolishing these preferments in the Church, which were looked upon as rewards of merit, they would remove the inducements to enter the Church as a profession. He said he trembled for the age that could produce such a measure.

The Earl of Harrowby laid down the broad principle, that the right of property of every kind subsists entirely by virtue of a convention of society, and ought to exist only for the benefit of society. Before the Church called on Parliament for any additional funds, he thought it ought to be made clear that the Church, by a proper distribution of the property already belonging to it, had done as much as it could to remedy the destitution and evils of which it complained. The endowments that would still be left the Church were greater than those of any other of the liberal professions.

The Earl of Devon opposed the bill. He objected to proceeding with a measure of this nature without having any evidence of its necessity. The Church Commissioners ought to have adduced the evidence on which their recommendations were founded; and without that, he considered it rash to proceed to the appropriation of so large an amount of property to other uses than were originally intended. The effect of this bill would be to deter men from ever again apportioning any part of their property to the purpose of promoting the interests and religion of the Established Church.

The Bishop of Gloucester rebutted the objection of the Earl of Devon that the Commissioners had proceeded without evidence.

The Bishops of Salisbury and Rochester and the Bishop of Lincoln also spoke on the question, the two former in opposition to the bill, and the latter in its support.

The second reading was carried, on a division, by 99 against 48.

On Thursday, before the bill went into Committee, the Bishop of Exeter said, he felt bound to express his reasons for dissenting from the measure. He considered it an extraordinary part of the proceedings connected with this bill, that the clergy had not been consulted; and he believed, with the exception of the Minor Canons, who had an interest given them in the patronage of the Chapters, that the general body of the clergy were opposed to the measure. He referred to a conference between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Wellington, and to a meeting of Bishops which was summoned at the request of Lord Grey to consider the question of Church Reform, at this meeting, this question of the Deans and Chapters was specially considered, and the determination was that the interests of the Church required their preservation.

In looking at the present measure the first thing to which the attention ought to be directed, was the principle which actuated it. That principle, he believed, might be fairly stated thus; that in consequence of the extreme, the admitted spiritual destitution of large portions of this country it was necessary to provide funds wherewith to meet that destitution, and that a measure absolutely essential to that object was that Cathedral establishments should be deprived of their revenues. Now, if the present measure was in itself such as would tend largely to deteriorate the character and efficiency of the Church, he should hold that it was a great set-off against any advantages to be derived from its having a tendency to meet the spiritual wants of the people.

He defended the Cathedral establishments from the charge of being sinecures; and contended that they were of great benefit to the important places where they were situated. The revenues of the Church were, he maintained, far from extravagant; the revenues of all the Bishops being now limited to 150,000*l.*, and of the Deans to 200,000*l.* He admitted that much good might be done by the sum intended to be appropriated; but the money ought to be furnished by the State for the support of the national religion:—

The Government had not had courage to persist in their measure for the abolition of church-rates, but they had now courage to propose to the House a measure of a much worse character—one which involved much of injustice, much of perfidy, but little of practical benefit. He asked them what was the meaning of the idle declamation which they heard the other night [*turning towards Lord Melbourne*] on the subject of spiritual destitution? That declamation he admitted to be just; but it was certainly idle if those who indulged in it were not prepared to do what justice required—to apply some remedy to those enormous evils. When he used the words "idle declamation," he applied a description below what such conduct really deserved; for it was little else than gross hypocrisy to be unwilling to take a course which it was in the power of those, who had professed to lament its not being adopted, to pursue.

He next proceeded to point out the provisions of the bill; which he asserted would be most unjust in its operation. As an example of this injustice—

London was to be left four Residentiaries, and all the revenues of the Chapter; whilst in Exeter the bill took away the four Canons left to it, and all the revenues. The bill exhibited throughout a recklessness of rights and reason which he could never have expected their Lordships would ever have been induced to give their assent to. Sure he was, that no one head could have concocted this bill: its various and inconsistent enactments required the united crotchetiness of several heads to compass it. (*Hear, hear!* and *a laugh.*) He would implore his right reverend brethern in this House, to consider what they were now doing, and what was now in their power on this important subject.

The Archbishop of Canterbury explained the circumstances of his interview with the Duke of Wellington, to which the Bishop of Exeter had alluded. An altercation ensued between them on the subject; and the Bishop of Exeter threatened to publish the correspondence that took place at the time.

The Duke of Wellington, who had been often alluded to during this misunderstanding, said he felt himself called upon to throw what light on the matter he could. He could not, he said, inform the House what were the terms of the conference between himself and the Archbishop of Canterbury; "for, to say the truth," he continued,

"I do not recollect one word of it. (*Loud laughter.*) But this I do know, that I never entertained but one opinion on this subject. That opinion was, that it was essentially necessary that additional measures ought to be adopted in this country for preaching the word of God to the people thereof; and that, considering in what degree the Church of this country is endowed, it was expedient that the first step in order to procure funds for that purpose should be made by the clergy themselves. (*Loud cheers.*) I always entertained these opinions. ("*Hear, hear!*") When any of the right reverend Prelates opposite conversed with me on this subject, I stated those opinions. (*Cheers.*) I cannot recollect on what occasion or in what words these opinions were delivered to the right reverend Prelate, (the Archbishop of Canterbury but in representing a petition to your Lordships a few nights ago from the University of Oxford against this bill, I said that, in my correspondence with that University, I had stated the same opinions, and that latterly I had gone still further, and said that those persons must have derived but little advantage from what had recently occurred, who did not see that fresh cause was arising every day for thinking that it was absolutely necessary that the first step should be taken by the clergy themselves; and when a Commission, consisting of such men as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and, their other reverend colleagues, reported that there were means equivalent for this purpose, it was ridiculous to suppose that Parliament would not insist that those means should be resorted to before the public was called on to find other resources for this most important and most necessary service. (*Cheers.*) It has been my lot to live among idolaters—among persons of all creeds and of all religions; but I never knew yet of a single instance in which public means were not provided sufficient to teach the people the religion of the country. There might be false religions—I know but of one true one; but yet means were never wanting to teach those false religions; and I hope that we shall not have done with this subject until we have found sufficient means for teaching the people of England their duty to their Maker, and their duty to one another founded on their duty to that Maker. (*Great cheering.*) I hope that such will be the result of this discussion; and I feel infinite obligation to the right reverend Prelate opposite, because he has stated broadly in his speech to-night, that if justice is done to the resources of the Church, we shall be fully able to maintain a church such as this great country ought to maintain. (*Great cheering.*) And besides that, we shall be enabled to teach the word of God to every individual living under the protection of her most sacred Majesty. (*Continued cheering.*) That is what I most anxiously desire to see, and shall most cordially co-operate in effecting. I think that this bill is a fair commencement of such a consummation, so devoutly to be wished for; and I hope that its enactments will be so framed before it comes out of the Committee, that they may be the foundation of something more, and tend to the effectual maintenance of the Church on its old system." (*Great cheering.*)

The Bishop of London, in a speech of great length, defended the conduct of the Church Commissioners, and dwelt upon the great want of spiritual instructions in the large manufacturing towns, and other populous districts. This sacrifice by the Church would be the means of doing infinite good to the country, and at the same time secure the affections of the people to the Church. He alluded to the charge against the Commission, that they were actuated by fear. He pleaded guilty to the charge; but was not the fear of popular clamour that had influenced them, but the fear of being found wanting in the duty they owed the Church, among whose members such lamentable destitution of spiritual knowledge prevailed—

If there were now a momentary calm after the storm with which the Church had been assailed, it was owing to these very recommendations of the Commissioner, and to the desire which was manifested by the Church herself to provide for the spiritual wants of the people. If they imagined that that storm imported nothing, they were miserably deceived. Let them betray the folly of remaining inactive, and it would burst forth again with redoubled violence, and perhaps to the total shipwreck of the vessel of the Church. ("*Hear, hear!*") Deans and Canons might repose in their stalls for a time in fancied security, but, depend upon it, their enemies would come on them like armed men, when they were least prepared, and divide the spoil.

The Bishop of Rochester said a few words, and the bill was committed *pro forma*, and reported.

Church Discipline Bill.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, on Thursday, Mr. Warburton moved that it be read a third time that day three months. He objected to the bill because it would place the working clergy absolutely under the power of the heads of the Church.

Dr. Nicholl said, until some measure of this kind was passed, no reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts could be introduced. The amendment was rejected, by 27 against 15. The bill was then committed.

Punishment of Death Bill.

On the motion for the third reading of this Bill, on Wednesday, Lord John Russell rose to oppose it. He could not agree to this bill on the ground that it was desirable to prepare the way for a total abolition, being of opinion that society was not now in such a state as that the punishment of death could be safely dispensed with. All the offences which were now liable to be punished capitally were these—

Attempts at murder; injuries inflicted which might be dangerous to life; robberies committed with blows and violence; burglary, accompanied by violence to persons; setting fire to a dwelling-house in which persons were at the time, or setting fire to ships, which might destroy life. For all these offences, as being offences seriously affecting life, and aimed against the lives of individuals, the punishment of death was retained. Without saying that no change might be ultimately made in the law by which they might do away with capital punishments for some of those offences, he thought that, as a great alteration had been made in the law relating to the capital punishments in 1837, he did not see that they could be so soon called upon to mitigate the capital punishment which had been proposed to be inflicted by those laws. They had had but a short experience of the effects of the alteration, especially as the number of persons convicted had been much reduced; and they had no evidence to show that juries were unwilling to convict because of the existence of capital punishment.

Lord John then alluded to some of the graver offences from which it was intended to remove the punishment of death; for the purpose of showing, that though in ordinary cases capital punishment might be thought too severe, there were sometimes circumstances of aggravation that rendered them as much deserving of the punishment of death as the highest offences—

He thought that with regard to offences against property, the firing of dock-yards, and perhaps with respect to some other offences, there might be an alteration of the law in the approaching session; but he could not say that for attempts at murder, or for violence against the person, the public should be left without that protection which the fear of the punishment of death was likely to afford.

He concluded by moving as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Dr. Lushington supported the bill. The interests of society and the proper punishment of guilt required an alteration of this nature in the criminal law; for juries were so averse to convict where the consequence of their verdicts might be the taking away of life, that they often permitted criminals to escape rather than subject them to the punishment of death. He alluded to the increased number of convictions compared with prosecutions for those offences from which the punishment of death had been removed, to bear out this opinion. All past experience proved that not the severity of punishment but the certainty of its infliction was the greatest check of crime. The protection of society from the commission and contamination of crime was the main object to be considered; and unless the sacrifice of human life were called for by an imperative necessity, it should never in any case be resorted to.

The Earl of Darlington was favourable to the principle of the bill, but he thought its provisions went too far.

Mr. F. Kelly replied to the objections urged by Lord John Russell, against the bill. The same objections, he observed, that were now made against the present measure, were urged against that of 1837, which had been found to operate so beneficially. As a proof of the unwillingness of juries to convict when death would probably be the consequence, he stated that he had that day received a communication on the subject from a gentleman in Leeds, by which it appeared that the crimes at York Assizes were generally of a deep and heinous nature, but that the juries refused to convict because the penalty was the loss of life.

Sir Robert Peel, opposed further legislation on this subject during the present session. He considered it had not been sufficiently established that the present law was more severe than the sympathy of the public warranted. It was essential in any alteration of this kind to act in unison with public feeling—

He did not conceive that public sympathy would go with his honourable friend in the remission of the capital punishment in cases of burglary attended with personal violence—of a nature calculated to endanger life; nor in the case of rape; for instance, rape committed on a poor person by a rich man, and accompanied with violence amounting almost to the deprivation of life. Take, for instance, the case of a conspiracy to commit a rape, where a rich man, for the gratification of his passions, induce others to join with him to carry off a young person, and then forcibly violates her in the present state of the law, the punishment would be death; if a rich man in such a case was only punished with imprisonment, public feeling would be shocked, and you would tend to alienate the feelings of the people from the law, if they saw what they conceived to be inadequate punishment inflicted in such a case.

On the whole view of the subject, he did not now feel prepared to entertain such an extensive alteration in criminal punishments as that proposed, because he felt he had not had time duly to consider the question. At present, he could not vote that rape, aggravated burglary, setting fire to shipping, and some others, should be left unpunishable by death.

Mr. Ewart regretted that Lord John Russell, should oppose a measure for diminishing capital punishments. He urged as an argument in favour of the bill, that the decrease in capital punishments had lessened the false sympathy of the public with crime.

On a division, the bill was thrown out; the numbers being—for the third reading, 51; against it 78.

French Commercial Treaty.

In answer to Mr. Benjamin Wood, on Monday, Mr. Labouchere said, that as this treaty was for an alteration of the duties on the importation of various articles of the produce of each country into the other, it could not come into operation until it had received the sanction of the Legislature. He had entertained the hope that the treaty would have been brought to a conclusion in sufficient time to be laid before Parliament, and that a bill founded on it would receive its sanction in the present session. That hope had now vanished, but he trusted that he should be able to lay the treaty, and a bill founded on it, on the table of the House early in the next session.

The New Diplomatic Arrangements.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Melbourne stated, in answer to a question from Lord Strangford, that—

It was perfectly true that negotiation had been entered into between this country, Austria, Russia, and the Sublime Porte, with a view to the pacification of the Levant. It was also perfectly true that those negotiations had been considerably advanced; but he never regarded such matters as settled until they were ratified; therefore all he could now say was, that such negotiations were going on.

Lord Brougham said, that he was chiefly alarmed by that portion of the statements referred to which alleged that no communication had been made to France till after the completion of the treaty. That which he wished to know was whether all communication on the subject had been withholden from France?

Lord Melbourne replied, that communications had been made to France upon the subject, but that France was not a party to the treaty.

Lord Melbourne also stated, in answer to questions from Lord Londonderry, that her Majesty had been advised to confer the Order of the Bath on General Espartero.

In a Committee of Supply, on Thursday, the following questions and answers were put and given regarding rumours of troops being sent to the Levant, and also respecting our present relations with Spain.

Mr. Hume wished to ask Lord Palmerston, whether there was any truth in the report that a large military force was about to be despatched to the Levant?

Viscount Palmerston, said, if they were to be called upon to answer as to the truth of all reports that were circulated, their labours would be very much increased. If the honourable gentleman merely meant to ask what was the policy of the Government upon the affairs of the East, he would see that it was a question which a Minister could not answer.

Mr. Hume—The noble Lord did not know his own policy, therefore it was not likely that he would ask him any question upon it. (*A laugh.*) The report was that 3,000 troops were to be sent out: he would not ask them what they were going to do, for the noble Lord probably did not know himself, but the House ought to be put in possession of the fact.

Viscount Palmerston would only ask the honourable Member if he really believed the report to be true? (*Loud laughter.*)

Mr. Hume said, he did believe it, because the report had an effect upon the Public securities. It was easy either to say yes or no.

Viscount Palmerston—"Then I say no." (*Laughter.*)

Sir Robert Peel wished to know whether the contingency in reference to the Quadruple Treaty, entered into between this country, France, Spain, and Portugal, had arrived? whether the conditions were fulfilled or whether it was still in force?

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Viscount Palmerston said, it would appear that the fair meaning of the parties, when they entered into that engagement, was, that they would assist that Queen of Spain in the contest which was going on with Don Carlos. He should say, virtually, that the contest was over; but if the same state of things again arose the spirit of the treaty would be still in force, and the parties would be bound by it.

Sir Robert Peel said, with respect to any intestine troubles wholly unconnected with Don Carlos, that treaty, he apprehended, would have no application?

Viscount Palmerston nodded assent.

THE CHINESE WAR.

When the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up on Monday, on coming to the resolution for voting 173,442*l.* towards defraying the expenses of the expedition to China,

Mr. Gladstone rose to protest against the whole proceeding. He would not now enter into the question, whether or not a warlike expedition should have been sent to China: he left the responsibility of that exercise of the Crown's prerogative to Ministers. But there was one point which required further explanation—the demand for Compensation, and its effect upon the opium-trade.

The noble Lord had used the terms "compensation for injuries inflicted on the property of British subjects." According to Mr. Gladstone's interpretation, that meant compensation for the surrender of the opium into which they had been coerced. If he were wrong in his supposition that this was the noble Lord's meaning, he would wish at once to be corrected. If he were not contradicted, he should assume that he was right in his interpretation. Setting aside the general policy of the war, let him consider what effect the present expedition had upon the opium-trade itself. A few figures would place the matter in clear light. At Calcutta, during the October sales, the Patna opium produced 437 rupees, and the Benares opium 413 rupees a chest. Between the October sales and the month of January, it became pretty generally known that hostile measures were to be taken against China; and in the February sales the Patna opium, which at the October sale produced 437 rupees, rose to 613 rupees; whilst the Benares opium, that had sold in October for 413 rupees, rose to 550 rupees.

And even if the expedition were as cheap, (though 173,442*l.* was a mere mite in comparison with the probable expenditure which would be incurred before they got back the 2,000,000*l.* demanded,) and as successful in its immediate object as it was expected to be, might it not be frustrated in the results?—

Pecuniary compensation was demanded of the Chinese: what was to prevent them from saying that they would give the whole of the sum claimed, and afterwards imposing such a tax on tea and silk as should cover the amount? It was the belief of many persons that this course would be adopted; and who, he asked, would then pay for the compensation? The consumers of tea and of Chinese silks, and the British public, would be twice taxed instead of once.

And was there any such necessity, in reference to the demand for compensation—supposing that demand to be just—as would warrant the waste of human life which must ensue? He did not mean to blame Captain Elliot, who in March 1839 had probably no course left open to him which would not have been liable to just reflection. Nor would he prejudice the character of the opium-merchants, or their claim. He argued that the claim was good, not against the Chinese, but against the British Government.

He quoted Mr. Jardine, to show that the Chinese were not barbarians; and thence contended that they ought not to be treated as such. It ill became us, who had offered the bribe which the Chinese authorities—or rather only the lower officers of Government—were charged with taking, to make that a plea for violence. As to arguments founded on the act of the Chinese Government not being justified by Chinese law, that law rested upon edict; and so whatever was warranted by edict was law. The argument about the juridiction over the waters of Canton was not more valid; for it would not be pretended that the authority of the Chinese was limited to the river. Some contended that the general trade should have been stopped by the Chinese; but that would have been to confound the innocent with the guilty. Besides the grievance was nearly over at the time. Mr. Gladstone went on to argue some other points, which have been noted before. He contended that the Chinese ought to be exempted from that part of the law of nations which resulted from the civilization of society; since, "partially barbarous," China had never subscribed to the provisions of our law of nations.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE could not tell, though Mr. Gladstone had a perfect right to make a speech, what earthly good or use he could propose by it. Mr Gladstone had spoken of consideration which might have induced him to delay his speech: the state of the benches on his own side of the House might have furnished him with the best reason, star after star having faded away. Mr. Gladstone had attributed the increase of the contraband opium-trade to the armament: Sir John attributed it to a very different reason—

The opium-smuggling would go on increasing until the Chinese Government ceased to act in defiance of the determined wishes and habits of the people. Captain Elliot had foretold that the trade would go on increasing until the Chinese had entered into some established relations with us.

Sir John ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's inconsistency in deprecating that the Chinese should be treated as barbarians, and then claiming exemption for them from the law of nations. Sir John was not afraid of the feeling of the country—

Was the Government of this country to truckle to the Chinese because they were not civilized or were they to submit not only to injury but insult, when no other power in the world could do so with impunity? He did not know to what the honourable Member for Newark alluded when he spoke of the country feeling alive and growing awake to these transactions, but he must say that the public had been a long time in becoming so if they had taken ever since the 9th April last to exhibit that feeling; and yet, with one or two exceptions, Sir J. Hobhouse did not believe the honourable Member for Newark had the sympatheis of twenty men in or out of this House, and certainly not those in the other House of Parliament.

In conclusion, Sir John admitted that he might have left several points of Mr. Gladstone's speech untouched; but it was because they had been so completely answered by Lord Palmerston on the 9th of April.

Mr. GEORGE PALMER condemned Captain Elliot for having fostered, rather than repressed the trade in opium, which was carried on under the very guns of the guard-ship.

Sir Charles Grey said, that for the last ten years the opium trade was in such a state that no mercantile body or party in the government of this country could put an end to it without the concurrence of the Chinese Government. According to his view, the first point to be gained was, that the Chinese should in so far be brought to reason as to abstain from issuing edicts, and he prepared to agree to mutual arrangements with other Governments.

Lord SANDON asked why should the Chinese be reproached, after they had winked at the importation of a small quantity of opium, for wishing to put down a trade of such magnitude, when it corrupted the court, the camp, and places of education? The Chinese might be wrong in matters of detail, but we had no right to force upon them this drug merely because they had no fleet to put down the trade.

Lord Palmerston, like Sir John Hobhouse, did not see the utility of Mr. Gladstone's speech: he ought to have made some motion in the sense of his present remarks at the beginning of the session. The fact that the Chinese had not given due notice of the course which they intended to pursue, was not the ground upon which the British Government proceeded—

If notice had been given, it could not have altered the character of the proceedings which had been resorted to, and which were alike contrary to the law of nations, to the law of nature, and to every principle which should guide the intercourse between man and man. was it consistent with the law of justice or of nature to seize the innocent because you could not take hold of the guilty, and by their sufferings to extort from others property which you could not otherwise reach? The practice which the honourable Member justified was the practice resorted to by the banditti of Spain and Italy, who seized upon travellers, carried them to the mountains, and there starved or shot them, unless their friends sent such sums of money as the robbers chose to demand. There was no difference whatever in point of principle.

Sir Robert Peel, conceiving that the claims of the British merchants were well founded, feared that the burden of compensation would fall on British trade and commerce. He still thought that the course taken by Government could not be justified; for, while he thought the insults which had been offered to British subjects by the Chinese Government were unjustifiable, he felt that the complication of affairs was mainly attributable to the want of proper foresight and precaution on the part of the Government.

The other speakers were Mr. HAWES, Mr. HUME, Mr. MACLEAN, Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. SMITH. The resolution was agreed to.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

In reply to questions from Sir ROBERT INGLIS, on Monday, Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE said that a despatch had been sent out on the 8th of August 1838, by the direction of the East India Company, desiring Lord Auckland to take measures for relieving troops from any compulsory attendance at the religious ceremonies of the natives. The pilgrim-tax had in consequence been abolished at the four great pilgrim-stations. The difficult was greatest in Madras. In that Presidency some native princes still retained a titular authority, and assisted at religious processions. The troops which attended as a personal compliment to the Rajah of Travancore, took no part in the ceremonies, and did not approach the pagoda. Several pagodas also had been established in that Presidency, which were originally founded for charitable purposes; and some difficulty was experienced in transferring the charge of them to native authorities, lest the intentions of the founders should be defeated But even in Madras the endeavours to cut off any connexion between the Company's servants and the Hindoo religious ceremonies proceeded fairly.

CLERGY RESERVES, CANADA.

On the third reading of this bill, Mr. HUME moved an amendment, to the effect that, in order to terminate the jealousy and dissension that have hitherto existed on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, the lands be sold and the proceeds placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature. After a short discussion, the amendment was lost, by a majority of 41. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

NEW SOUTH WALES BILL.

When this bill was reported, on Monday, Mr. VERNON SMITH, in reply to Sir ROBERT PEEL, said that an object of the bill was to empower the Government to separate New Zealand from New South Wales. Mr. GOULBURN complained that the bill gave the power to split New South Wales into as many governments as Ministers chose. Mr. SMITH said, that was putting a very forced construction upon it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered on Wednesday for the county of Cavan. in the room of Mr. R. S. Maxwell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE SULPHUR QUESTION.—In answer to a question from Lord SANDON, on Thursday, Lord *Palmerston* said, he had no doubt the Sulphur monopoly had been already abolished. He stated that a commission had been appointed, two members by the British and two by the French Government to act as arbitrator.

Coffee-Duties.—On Wednesday, in answer to Sir *Robert Peel*, Mr. *Labouchere* stated that the delay in the Coffee-duties Bill was occasioned by the circumstance of the commercial treaty with France not being yet concluded. At this late period of the session, he had come to the determination not to press the bill this year.

Ecclesiastical Courts.—Lord *Morpeth*, on Thursday, brought in a bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the Ecclesiastical Courts. He said, that as it seemed to be felt by the House when last the case of John Thorogood was under consideration, that that person had suffered a sufficient length of imprisonment, this bill had been framed to enable the Court, under whose process he was incarcerated, to release him with the consent of the parties concerned. The *Attorney-General* informed the House, that the Judge who presided over the Consistorial Court in London had told him, that as the law now stood, Mr. Thorogood could not be discharged even with the consent of the parties. The bill was read a first time.

Dr. *Nicholl* brought in a bill to amend the law regarding process upon contempt of the Courts Ecclesiatical in England and Ireland, and to facilitate the discharge of persons in custody for contempt of such courts. This bill was also read a first time.

Administration of Justice Bill.—This bill, was withdrawn on Thursday, by Lord John Russell, till next session,—on account of the opposition it had met with from Sir Edward Sugden.

Administration of Justice in Birmingham.—A bill, founded on a resolution of the House in Committee, was brought in on Thursday, to enable the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury to advance money to provide for the administration of justice in the borough of Birmingham.

Drainage of Lands Bill.—This bill was read a third time and passed by the House of Commons, on Wednesday.

THE COURT

THE Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Marquis of Westminster with their company on Wednesday, at his residence in Upper Grosvenor Street. The Duke and Dutchess de Nemours took their departure from Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, for Goodwood. There have been no festivities at the Palace this week, beyond the regular dinner-parties.

The Queen Dowager is continuing her visits in the country, and is every where received with marked respect from the people. She proceeds generally by railway if possible, and remains but a short time at any place. In the early part of the week her Majesty was at the Lakes; and on Wednesday night she arrived at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.

The bulletins of the Princess Augusta's health have been this week more favourable. The answer yesterday to inquiries at Clarence House, was "The Princess Augusta has had another very good night."

The Duke of Sussex and the Dutchess of Inverness gave a splendid entertainment on Tuesday, at Kensington Palace, to the Prince and Princess of Capua, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, the Duke Don Filippo Lante, &c.

Saturday was the birthday of the Dutchess of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness received visits of congratulation in the course of the day from Prince Albert, the Dutchess of Kent, the Dutchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke and Dutchess de Nemours.

The Duke of Cambridge attended the Concerts d'Ete at Drury Lane Theatre on Thursday.

The Dutchess of Cambridge and the two Princesses embarked from Dover yesterday morning, for Calais, in the Widgeon Admiralty steamer.

THE METROPOLIS.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, the Lord Mayor informed the Court that he had had the honour of an interview with Prince Albert, and that he expected in a few days to receive intimation of the day on which his Royal Highness would do the Corporation the honour to come to that hall and receive the freedom of the City. Mr. Wells asked whether Prince Albert would take up his freedom in that Court? The Lord Mayor replied in the affirmative. Mr. Wells hoped that the visit would be followed by *something*. [The member was supposed to allude to a Mansionhouse banquet; and the savoury thought excited a pleasant chuckle.]

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, AUGUST 1.

THE warlike tirades put forth by the French newspapers under the mortification of being discomfited in their diplomacy on the Eastern question have produced a host of inquiries from our Naval and Military friends as to the probability of hostilities arising anticipatory to a tender of services to their respective departments. Thus we find that the ancient spirit is as rife as ever; and although neglect and poverty may have damped, it has by no means subdued the indomitable resolution that swept the flag of France from the sea and carried our victorious arms to the gates of Paris. Our belief is that all this French rhodomontade will end in smoke; for their vaunted resources are easier talked about than demonstrated. Doubtless the military spirit of that nation might quickly produce a numerous army, and it will require no small one to preserve their soil inviolate, opposed to all the Continental powers. Her naval resources are comparatively feeble as we have elsewhere shown and it will fall to the lot of England to deal with these. Ten sail of the line are threatened to be equipped: we very much doubt the ability of France to accomplish it in six months' time. Meanwhile what is to become of her troops in Algeria?—their resources from home cut off, and hemmed in their garrisons by the natives, they will have but the choice of surrendering to our blockading fleets. or throwing themselves upon the mercy of the Moors. We guess---as Jonathan says---Porchester, Starcross, and Stapleton barracks will come again into requisition, for quartering that army.

Whilst deprecating war, we own it would give us satisfaction did some occasion arise to prove the capability of the two countries for demonstrating a naval force; and it will be consolatory to our readers to know, that independent of the three flag-ships (first-rates) which might be manned from the ordinaries, and at sea in a week, nay in twenty-four hours, were the occasion urgent, we have now—five first-rates, one second-rate, and eight third-rates. in all fourteen sail of the line and about a dozen heavy frigates, with every article of their furniture and armament provided. These, with the ships in commission are sufficient. of themselves to give a good account of all the Navy, France possesses afloat.

PROPOSED FAIR IN HYDE PARK.—An address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen, has been presented by a very useful and industrious class of persons, the proprietors of shows and booths, who visit the fairs in England and Wales, on the escape of her Majesty from the late atrocious attempt on her life. The address contains a prayer that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give her loving subjects an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and respect for the Queen, and her illustrious consort Prince Albert, by allowing a fair to be held in Hyde Park, on the anniversary of his Royal Highness's birth-day, which would enable many thousands to mingle together, and in the midst of the national and characteristic amusements, blend many wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of her Majesty and illustrious Prince to whom she is united. We understand that several Members of Parliament have promised to use their influence in procuring the holding of a fair in Hyde Park on Prince Albert's birth-day. No spot in the kingdom is better adapted for the purpose than Hyde Park. On two occasions of national rejoicing, fairs have been held in Hyde Park, in 1814 when peace was proclaimed, and again in 1838, when her present Majesty was crowned: and then the fair was allowed to continue for three days. The orderly conduct of the countless thousands who attended on the last occasion was highly spoken of in the House of Commons, we hope that her Majesty will gratify her "loving subjects" and the people at large, by allowing a fair to be held in Hyde Park on Prince Albert's birth-day.

At the Westminster Sessions on Thursday, an old woman, named Ann Smith, was convicted of stealing a piece of bacon, and sentenced to four months imprisonment. The Chairman, in passing sentence, said he hoped that during the whole of that time she would be on her knees imploring God to forgive her transgressions! The prisoner, as she was leaving the dock, said, "Yes, my Lord." Of course, if she is expected to be on her knees for four months, she will be exempted from the treadmill.

CAUTONI TO DEALERS IN LUCIFERS.—A singular accident occurred on Thursday last by which the premises of Mr. Cope, gingerbeer maker, 33, Snow's-fields, were set on fire. About half-past three on the morning of the above day a disturbance arose in the street between a drunken man and the policeman, when, in passing the house, they fell against the shutters, by which a quantity of Lucifers, placed on an upper shelf in the window, were thrown down. The concussion caused them to ignite and set fire to the premises, which would have been wholly destroyed had not the serjeant of police fortunately passed at the time and discovered the flames in time to preserve them from much damage.

MISCELLANEA.

Lord Normanby has communicated to William Ord, Esq., in answer to the memorial sent on behalf of Jhon Bell, now confined in Newcastle gaol for publishing a libel, that he cannot find it consistent with his public duty to recommend her Majesty to mitigate the punishment of that individual.

The Marquis of Waterford has purchased the stud and hounds of the Grove hunt, and they have reached Curragemore from Tipperary. His lordship is said to be in treaty for the Palace at Cashel.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is about to erect a Catholic chapel at Shiffnal, the whole expense of which will be defrayed by his lordship.

The tenant on Lord Kinnaird's estates in Scotland celebrated the birth of his lordship's son and heir last week, with great rejoicing. Lady Kinnaird and her infant son are going on well.

The committee of subscribers to the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington have recently had the gratification of receiving her Majesty's subscription of five hundred guineas, and from, Prince Albert a subscription of one hundred guineas.

It is confidently stated that the member so pointedly alluded to, as having by his conduct justified Mr. O'Connell's description on Thursday se'nnight, was Lord Maidstone.

One or two cases have recently occurred in Scotland in which animals—horses and cows—afflicted with lock-jaw, hitherto deemed hopeless, have been treated successfully.

On Monday morning the Ship public-house, in Camden-street, Islington green, was totally burned to the ground. The family of the landlord had to effect their escape from the upper part of the house in a state of nudity, and were received into the residence of their neighbours.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the Queen's Drawing Room of the 25th inst. levee of the 1st of July, and the issue of a form of thanksgiving for her Majesty's merciful preservation from the late attempt at assassination, which is to be said in all churches from Sunday (to-morrow) for thirty days. The same *Gazette* notifies the honour of the baronetcy conferred on Sir T. Willshire K. C. B.

On Tuesday the cricket match between 7 gentlemen of the University with 3 players of the town of Cambridge, with E. Wenman given, and seven noblemen and gentlemen of the Marylebone Club, with four players of their ground, was decided at Lord's after two days' scientific and severe play, in favour of the latter, by a majority of forty-nine runs.

On Tuesday shares in the London Birmingham railroad were done at 100 premium soon after the opening of the market, which was received with three rounds of applause on the Stock Exchange.

On the 8th instant there was shipped at Dover for Calais, 489,000 oz. of silver bullion and 1,250 dozfg. ool.

On Monday William Dougall Christie and Pattfield Mill, Esqrs., were called to the bar by the Benchers of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, James Curtis Somerviller Thomas Leach, Samuel Comyn, Harcourt Money, William Henry Spicer, Henry Samuel Chapman, Frederick Philipse Morris, Henry March Lynch, and Joseph Turnley, Esqrs have been called in this Term to the degree the Barristers-at-law by the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple.

Nathaniel Griffin, Allen Chandler, and Samuel Manning, Esqrs, were on Wednesday last called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's-inn.

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